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1918
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Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17,212

號八十月七年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VERIFIED THE SHIPS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, 233,970,367.
1—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital 22,437,500
2—Fire Funds 3,837,047
3—Life & Annuity Funds 17,947,590
Sinking Fund Account 123,230
233,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch 22,581,456
Life & Annuity Branch 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
25,539,228
The Accumulated Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

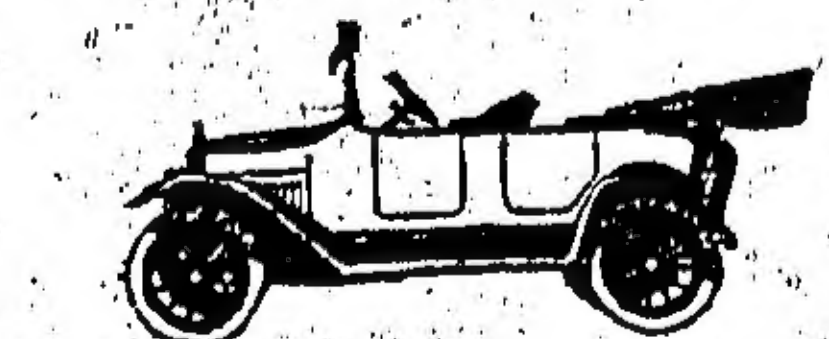
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order representing Bank Note.

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Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

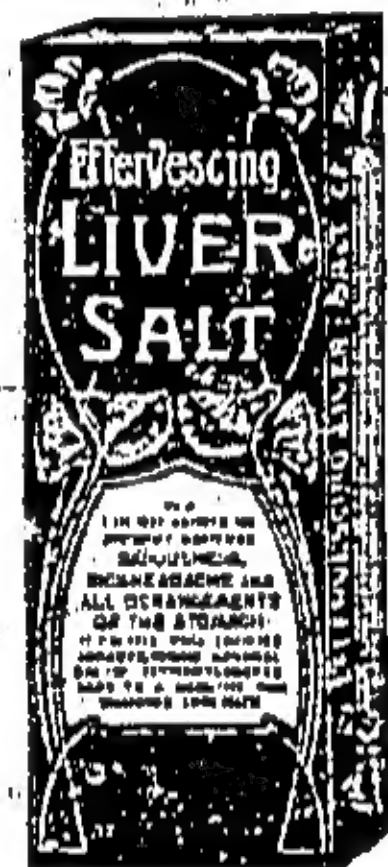
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Trow, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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A First-class String Orchestra renders selections from 1.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
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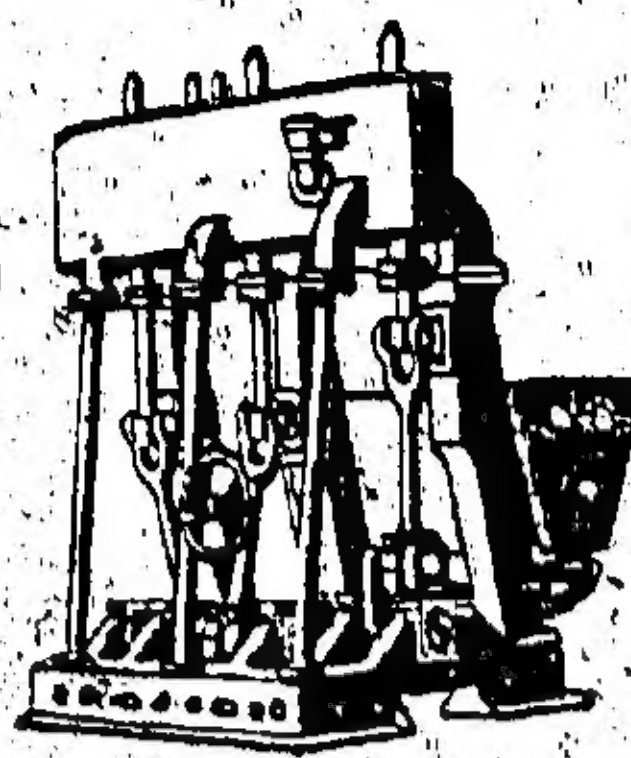
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Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
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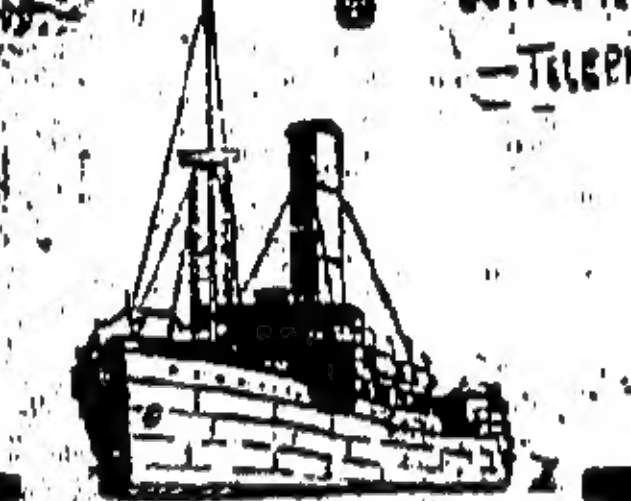
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Hongkong, April 14, 1912.

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NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

A COMPLETE FAILURE SO FAR.

BITTER FIGHTING CONTINUES.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

London, July 16, 1 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—
The German attack was begun about 4.30 and continued all day on both sides of Rheims, with unabated violence.

West of Rheims there were fierce struggles in the region of Reuilly, court-Hirzway to the south of the Marne, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at some points between Fossey and Dormans. A vigorous American counter-attack drove back to the north bank enemy elements which reached the south bank to the west of Fossey.

Between Dormans and Rheims the French and Italians are tenaciously resisting on the line Châtillon-sur-Marne, Cuchery, Marfaux, Reuilly.

East of Rheims the attack, which extended from Sillery to Main-de-Massiges, encountered an impenetrable defence. The enemy renewed his efforts against Bruny and Les Marais in the regions north of Proisy and Soudry, but, despite repeated attacks, he has been unable to breach our fighting position.

FURIOUS ATTACKS.

London, July 16, 4.40 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—
The battle continued towards the end of the afternoon and last evening with redoubled violence. From Châtillon-Thierry to Rheims the enemy, accumulating his efforts to enlarge his gains, launched furious attacks. The fighting was particularly violent south of the Marne and in the region of Châtillon. French and American troops resisted the enemy magnificently and counter-attacked vigorously on several occasions.

South of the Marne the Germans were unable to pass the line St. Agnan-La Chapelle-Monthodon and the southern confines of the Forest of Bouquigny. We took 1,000 prisoners in this region. We hold Mareuil-lez-Poit.

North of the Marne we held the enemy at the southern approaches to Châtillon and the south-eastern borders of Bolefont Wood.

There is no appreciable change on the rest of the line.

The enemy made no attempt during the night.
East of Rheims the Germans, exhausted by their fruitless struggle yesterday, were unable to pass beyond our cover zone, which runs through Bruny and the southern borders of the woods northward of the Roman high road as far as the Suippe region north of Souffrès-les-Huils.

Our battle positions have not been encroached upon anywhere. Prisoners report that the German losses yesterday were extremely high.

AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE.

London, July 16.

An American official report on the 16th inst. states:—

Eastward of Chateau Thierry where the enemy succeeded this morning in crossing the Marne on our front, gaining some ground, we counter-attacked and drove back the enemy to the Marne, taking 500 prisoners.

In the Vosges five trench raids which were attempted by the enemy broke down.

GOOD WORK BY THE AMERICANS.

London, July 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday evening, says:—
The Americans in the river bend now command the river in front of them so the German plan here is completely upset. A famous German Division on our left of the bend repeatedly attempted all day to cross, but all its assaults withered under our fire. Not a single German crossed. Our prisoners in the river bend counter-attack are now between 1,000 and 1,500, including a complete enemy Brigade Staff.

Fighting continues very fiercely. When the Germans south of Jaulonne rushed forward in the morning they had an objective fifteen kilometres distant. They are still remote from it, two hours after the time fixed for reaching it. The Americans organized a counter-attack while open fighting was in progress. The Germans retired hesitatingly at first. Soon many broke and ran. Within three hours the enemy had been driven back to the river. American machine-guns contributed most effectively towards defeating the enemy plans.

London, July 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, today telegraphs that reports from the whole battlefield indicate that, except in a few minor localities, the offensive has been so far a complete failure, new prisoners saying they are convinced that they are beaten.

An enemy carrier pigeon message was captured east of Chateau Thierry saying: "The situation is serious. There is no chance of making further progress in this locality."
East of Rheims early this morning we are not only holding up enemy attempts to advance, but appear to have broken up the spirit of the enemy.

Our counter-attack drove out the enemy from a salient in the region of Fossey. We improved our positions at night and drove the enemy across the river, taking prisoners.

ENEMY'S TIME-TABLE.

Paris, July 15.

A semi-official statement published yesterday states that orders found on prisoners show that the Germans were to reach Epernay on the evening of the 16th, Châlons-sur-Marne on the 16th, and Sedan on the 17th. The Germans employed 80 to 85 Divisions, nearly a Division to every two kilometres. They suffered heavy losses. The "Shock Division," instead of being relieved only in the evening, was compelled to be sent back in the morning to be reformed. East of Rheims hundreds of German dead are hanging on the barbed wire, and numerous enemy tanks strew the ground.

London, July 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 16th, says:—

Prisoners state that the Germans planned for the first day of the offensive an advance of twelve miles on the whole front, crossing the Marne. The enemy losses are appalling. He finally threw half a dozen pontoon bridges over the river, two of them being 85 feet wide, and flung numerous troops across. French airmen rained bombs on the concentrated troops waiting and the troops crossing the bridges. Two of the bridges were destroyed. Altogether the enemy's gains are far less than on March 21st or May 27th.

(Continued on Page 8.)

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with firmed or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL EXCLUSIVE TRAM FARE ENTRANCE, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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J. WITCHELL,
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We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION

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RECORDS

7412 Another Little Drink

If you were the only Girl.

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Keep the Kettle Boiling, Mary.

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They had to swim back to the

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THERAPION NO. 1

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COUGES CHIRURGICAL THERAPION, WITH EXHAUSTIVE

DETAILS OF PREPARATION, ACTION, AND USE, IN

THE FOLLOWING DISEASES: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL,

NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS,

AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS AND MUSCLES.

ASK FOR THERAPION & SEE YOU GET IT.

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CIGARETTES

(MEDIUM STRENGTH.)



PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Navy Cut

for the

Pipe.



SOLD IN

PACKETS OF

10 & 20

AND IN

TINS OF

50

CIGARETTES.

SOLD IN

THREE STRENGTHS:

MILD

MEDIUM

& FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

"HAMBURG-HERAT."

GERMANY'S NEW CRY.

In a recent issue of the "Deutsche Politik," the weekly organ of Herr Paul Rohrbach and the other "Eastern" propagandists, the new cry is raised of "Hamburg-Herat." The writer, Herr Richard Hennig, professes to believe that the British people, thanks to their long political experience, immediately recognized the whole meaning of Germany's policy and aims in the East as expressed in the Brest treaties, whereas the simple Germans were astonished at the talk of "Berlin-Batavia" or even "Berlin-Bokhara." It is then maintained that "Hamburg-Herat" is really much the best description of the German scheme of expansion through Lithuania, the Ukraine, Caucasus, and Persia to Afghanistan.

According to Herr Hennig, "Berlin-Batavia" is a cry which will ultimately rise again in new splendour, but the new cry of "Hamburg-Herat" is a guiding star of future world-economic policy. It is assumed that the Ukrainians will be permanently subordinated to the purposes of German policy, and that Germany will have three new roads to the East—through Austria and Galicia, through Poland, and through Lithuania. This will be "a great advantage" as compared with the former connection with Turkey, which was entirely under Austrian, Bulgarian, and Rumanian control.

It will be seen that Herr Hennig was writing in ignorance of the new German control of the Rumanian railways. He proceeds to review all the railway possibilities present and future. He thinks it will be quite easy, with German domination of Ukraine and Georgia, to convert the line from Petrograd to Tabriz into a line from Berlin to Tabriz. British policy may be expected to object to the continuation of the line to the Persian Gulf or even to Teheran, but "even if Tabriz were to remain, the terminus for decades to come" the line

would play "a highly important part." It is then explained how Germany must develop existing railways and realize railway projects, in order to reach "the heart of Asia" on the Afghan frontier, "almost in view of Herat." There Herr Hennig is for the present good enough to stop. "The Times."

KAISER EASILY PLEASED.

GERMAN FINANCES FILL HIM WITH "PROUD JOY."

A Berlin telegram says that the Kaiser has addressed the following manifesto to the Imperial Chancellor:

The Reichsbank report for 1917 shows the splendid state of our money market and the strength of the resistance of our economic life, which fills me with proud joy, and of which I should like to express my recognition to all concerned. This unparalleled success we certainly owe above all to the victory which the Divine Grace has bestowed on our leaders, and the fighters of our army and fleet. They are the foundation of the strong confidence in the invincible strength and the future of the Fatherland, which, as the eighth year has proved, fills all classes of the population.

Apart from that, however, it is the able conduct of our Reichsbank which, together with the efficiency and patriotic spirit of all concerned, has furnished the strong backbone which has enabled us to raise the necessary war costs. I am glad to be able to express this, coming fresh from the battle-field under the impression created by our irresistible advance. We are conquering militarily and economically, and we have before us, though not an easy, a strong future.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD LIFE.

The destruction of wild life in nature is one of the tragedies attending the march of civilisation, but the preservation of threatened species is among the great romances. The bison are not exterminated; the last dozen or so were saved, and herds are rising in Canada and the States. The mink, Pere David's deer, as it is called, survives, the only known herd pastured in the grounds of the Imperial Hunting Park at Peking. The Boxers broke in, killed and ate; and it was thought the race had vanished. But the Duke of Bedford had previously obtained two or three specimens, and Woburn was able to start the species afresh.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headings to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows, and it is just what is name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Hotel Mansions.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

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Supplied by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

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No. 2 Dock, Kwloon	210	90'	12'	15'	18'
No. 3 Dock, Kwloon	220	95'	12'	15'	18'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kwloon	230	100'	12'	15'	18'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kwloon	240	105'	12'	15'	18'
TALHOKESTON					
Commonwealth Dock	445'	52'	15'	18'	21'
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Hope Dock	420	54'	15'	18'	21'
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HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON
Telephone No. K. 55.

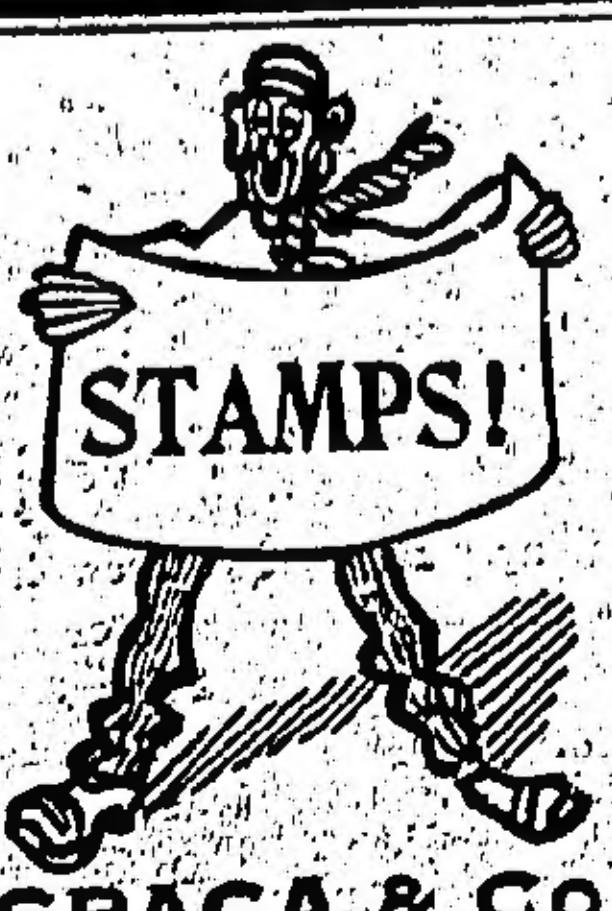
Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

B. M. DYER, B.Sc. (W.L.N.A.), Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

JOHN'S BUILDINGS.

TOWN OFFICE.



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Telegraphic Address
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 20th July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, Six cases of AMERICAN CHEESE (16 tins) and a number of bottles MUSTARD PICKLES (new stock). Terms—cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 18, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 23rd July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising:—
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 23rd July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS. As follows:—
Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Plates Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room. Utensils, &c., &c.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Table Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkasan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER,
1 PLANO, The Robinson Piano Co. (good condition).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 23rd July, 1918, at 2.00 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, One set LAYN BOWLS (complete). One Post-card, size CAMERA by Bateher and Sons, with plate holder. One set of LAYN's ONE GENT'S BICYCLE, British make, (new) and two Electric CEILING FANS.

Terms—cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 18, 1918.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 20th July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL, &c.,

Comprising:—
Lawn, Holland, White Drill, Figured Prints, Alpaca, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Towels, Sheets, Counterpanes, White and Coloured Blankets, Lady's and Gent's Handkerchiefs, White and Blue Serge, Several dozen pairs Ladies' Silk Hose. Also
A quantity of FRENCH PERFUMES. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 18, 1918.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

STEAMER—Chinese Flag—Steamer built, Engines and Boiler in good condition. Capable of carrying 334 passengers and 540 tons cargo. Speed eleven knots. Price \$300,000 F.R. currency, prompt delivery.

Fuller particulars on application Address WING HING, Co. "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 22, 1918.

TO LET

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

TO LET.

COMMERCIAL and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.

Also in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shumen, British Consulate.

For rent and further particulars apply to:
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
84, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, July 8, 1918.

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 1, 1918.

TO LET.

NO. 57 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH" HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1893.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up... " 20,000,000
Reserve Fund... " 4,880,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kiao, KARENKE, KESUNO, MAKUNG, PITHAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.

CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOCHOW, HANKOW, KUALATA, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.

OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SEMARANG and NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South Western Bank, Paris Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia; Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH
2, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE RECAPTURE OF JERUSALEM.

A solemn Service of Thanksgiving for the recapture of Jerusalem from the hands of the Turks, who had held the city for an uninterrupted period of 573 years, was held in the Grand Priory Church of the Order.

The King, as Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order, was represented by the Viscount Sandhurst (Lord Chamberlain), Knight of Justice of the Order. It was arranged that His Lordship should be received at the entrance of the Church by the Sub-Priory (the Earl of Plymouth) and the Secretary-General (The Rt. Hon. Evelyn Cecil, M.P.), and conducted by them to his seat in the Sanctuary.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice and Her Highness Princess Marie Louise, Ladies of Justice of the Order, attended the Service.

By command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Grand Prior, the Members of the Chapter-General, wearing their mantles and silver hats, walked in procession from St. John's Gate to the Church. The Grand Prior had expressed his intention of taking his place in the procession, but was prevented by ill-health from doing so.

Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty (Garter King of Arms), the Director of Ceremonies, marshalled the procession in which were borne the Banner of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, the Flag of the Order and the Cross of the Chapter-General, dating from 1527. The Priory Church was filled with a large congregation of Members of the Order.

The Sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York, Prelate of the Order.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S SERMON.

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."—Psalm 137, v. 5.

Of all the happenings in this world-wide war, its battles, its revolutions, the ebb and flow of its mighty armies—many have had greater military and political importance, none have more deeply stirred the imagination of men, than the capture of Jerusalem; for no city in the world has been the centre of memories so hallowed, of longings so intense, of a devotion so deep, so universal and so prolonged. If we may speak of Athens as the city of the world's intellect, of London as the city of its commerce, of Rome as the city of its principles of government, of Florence as the city of its art, we may speak of Jerusalem as the city of its soul.

For long centuries before the Christian era it had been regarded and venerated as the chosen City of Him whom the Hebrews gradually came to worship as the God of all the earth. When it was desolated and laid low, the Hebrew people turned to it with a love and longing which still moves the spirit of men in their imperishable Psalms. Still that wonderful people—preserved through trials and persecutions so marvellously that it still seems "marked for some high, mysterious destiny—venerates Jerusalem as the city of its dreams, its prayers and its hopes. To the Christian it is the home of even holier and more hallowed memories: for its streets first the footprint, its courts and gardens heard the voice of the highest and holiest of the sons of men—of Him in whom God walked this earth and spoke to men as a friend. His longing love for Jerusalem was uttered in words of unforgettable pathos. There He suffered, died, was buried and rose again. There His spirit flowed into the hearts of men.

MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR FOOD

by watching your digestive powers.

To make the most of food it is important to get full benefit from everything that you eat. If your blood is pure and abundant, your digestion will be good, and all the nourishment in your food will be absorbed. A poor appetite, indigestion, pain after eating, and general weakness mean that your blood is failing to do its proper work. You need more blood.

The great benefit derived from Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people results from their extraordinary powers of blood making. When they are taken after meals for a short time, new, rich, red blood courses through the veins, overcoming all impurities, and enabling the system to derive nourishment from the food eaten, with the result that all parts of the system derive benefit. Start to-day to strengthen your digestion by obtaining a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any chemist, or direct one bottle for \$1.00, six for \$5.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 235 N. 3rd Street, New York. The price includes postage.

When the holy places fell into the hands of the infidel, the chivalry of Europe sacrificed itself in a passionate desire to rescue. Thither for long centuries hundreds of pilgrims have wended their way from every region of the earth. Still in every part of Christendom, where men institute to celebrate the most sacred rite of their religion, a memorial is offered which takes their spirit back to the upper room in Jerusalem. Truly every man and woman in whom the soul is living must needs say, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

We of all others who belong to this Order have our own very special association with the Holy City. We bear its name. Its history and ours are inseparably bound together. Nine hundred and seventeen years have passed since the merchants of Amalfi set up within its gates a hospital for pilgrims, dedicated to St. John Elemon; which soon became the noble hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the central home of the wide-spread Order of the Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem, with their Knights, their Chaplains, and their Serving Brothers. Driven forth by the conquering Saladin 720 years ago, the Order set the rescue of the city before their face as the supreme object of their care. From this place where we are assembled our fathers sent forth their sons, their prayers, and their knights to aid the great adventure of the Crusades.

It was an adventure stained, indeed, by ferocity and feud, typical of a wild and passionate time, but yet it was enabled by devotion to a high ideal. It gave to the Middle Ages the great tradition of Chivalry, the central fire of arms, of literature and art. Even now, this revered English branch of the Order has given proof of its faithfulness to the old ideals and traditions in the Hospital of St. John, which looks across the Valley of Hinnom to the tomb of David, and beyond it to the city of Zion and the holy places of the Lord. For all these centuries, through manifold vicissitudes, this Order has been mindful of its origin, and its heart has kept repeating the refrain, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

We, therefore, of all others—must needs have been thrilled by the news that a British Army had entered and taken possession of Jerusalem. Most fitting is it that we should assemble to give thanks to Almighty God for this fulfilment of an age-long hope and desire. It was indeed with no pomp and pageantry of the Middle Ages that the British General, on the 11th December, entered the Jaffa Gate and proclaimed to Mount Zion that the long struggle of the Crusades had at last been achieved. The city was won, not by hosts of knights with waving pennants and shining armour, but by plain citizens in arms—our brothers taken from the fields and the factories of England and the plains and cities of the British Dominions—beyond their seas. Their memories of the holy places may have been faint and few, recalling festal days in our English schools; but, however unconsciously, they too, like the Crusaders, were giving proof of their loyalty to a high ideal. We may dare to believe that it was an ideal, not unworthy of Him who, when He stood in the city of Jerusalem, confronting the representatives of the world-power of His human day, saw before Him the claims of a higher and nobler kingdom, of moral and spiritual truth. "How long we may be in possession of the Holy City—what the future political settlement of Palestine may be—these things are uncertain. What is certain is that a new era in the history of the most sacred city of the world dawned on that day when it was placed within the care of a great Christian nation.

But Jerusalem is not only the centre of hallowed memories; it is the symbol and the type of that spiritual City of God, that divine order which never comes and yet is ever coming—the city laid up in the heavens, whose Maker and whose Builder is God. Even when the earthly Jerusalem had been burned and wasted by the legions of Rome, the year of Pentecost saw the Heavenly City, the Holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God, having the glory of God. To that vision I would bid you lift your eyes and hearts this day. To him it was a vision of the Church of Christ, adorned as a bride for her husband. Since then, to countless generations of Christians it has been a vision of that city of peace in which the long travel of the human spirit finds its rest and its reward—a vision which has sustained the hope of the human race. It has given mankind courage to endure the seeming futility of its highest ideals, and the pathos of its doom of death.

Jerusalem, my happy home,
Name, never dear to me,
When shall my labours have an end,
When shall my weary feet be free,
When shall my eyes thy heaven-built walls

And peerly gates behold,
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong,
And streets of shining gold?

In this longing for rest, in this invincible faith that there is some higher destiny for human life than can here be fulfilled, man has in every age regarded to himself, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

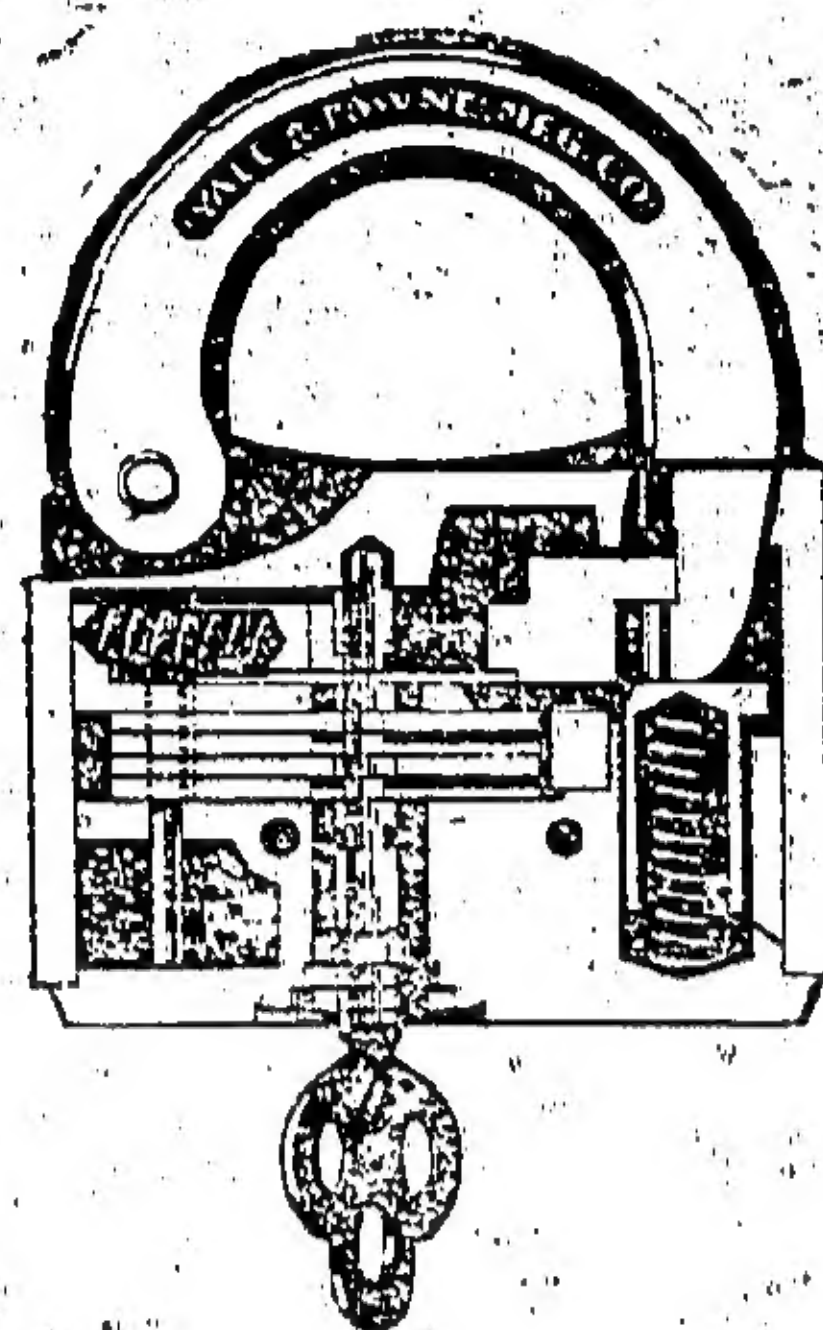
Yet to us of this Twentieth Century the vision brings an even holier meaning. It speaks to us not only of the promise of a peace hereafter, but of the ideal and goal of rectitude and high-hearted effort here and now. We are to the heavenly city, the holy Jerusalem, not so much awaiting us hereafter as here, and now, descending out of heaven from God, calling us to bring its light and order into the human life and society of our day.

The Reason

For Yale Security

Not what you see but what is concealed within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near perfect as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just one key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and no other.



Look for the
YALE
Trade Mark

In this mechanism is strength—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is your security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents

PHILIPS HALF WATT LAMPS

CONSUME VERY LITTLE CURRENT.

(about 1/2 Watt per candle power).

The light is steady and does not flicker.

Obtainable from the principal Electrical Contractors.

FOR WHOLESALE APPLY TO:

HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO.,

Hongkong & Canton.

Sole Agents for South China.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS

TELEPHONE 488. COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ALKALIES

JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 76% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.

ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac) No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 98% Ammonium Chloride. No. 2 quality: Fine white (powder) 93% Ammonium Chloride. ENGLISH SODA ASH 58% dense. In gunny bags or barrels. ENGLISH SODIUM HYDROXIDE 17% T.W. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.

Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable. SHEUNG KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS, 32, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong.

H. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandlery Articles. Telephone No. 1118. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 tons long.

Works Office, 48, Cantonment Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 499. Shipyard: Shun-Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager. Hongkong, April 1, 1912.



WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED, BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),
TO-MORROW (Friday),
the 19th July, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CURTAINS, &c., &c.,**
Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
of Sale.
Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 18, 1918. 604

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,
the 20th July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.
A number of cases BEER.
(San Miguel Brewery, Manila.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 18, 1918. 605

**KODAKS
and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.
A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.**

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, and necessary for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$35 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "CHINA MAIL" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts; Credit 20 cts, per copy.
Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 8, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Telephone Address "MAIL" Hongkong.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to regret it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

he is certain to strike elsewhere, and the next three months are likely to be a period of the most bitter fighting. Failure to gain their principal objectives will spell defeat for the Germans, and with American troops pouring into France at the rate at which they have been coming in the past few months will place General Foch in the position of being able, when the German strength has been sufficiently weakened, to deliver the blow which should be the deciding factor in the struggle. There may be many disappointing incidents in the struggle before that stage is reached, but we can be sure that the war will not end until the Allied armie have triumphed over the common foe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Peking telegram to-day states the total amount of loans contracted by the Prime Minister is now 122 million dollars.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse has been appointed acting Captain Superintendent of Police during the absence of the Hon. Mr. C. McE. Messer, who left the Colony on short leave yesterday.

An interesting sight was witnessed this afternoon at the Central Police Station, when 49 healthy-looking Chinese were lined up and 35 distributed to each one of them. On enquiry it was ascertained that they were a batch of undesirable who landed at Hongkong from Singapore, their "undesirability" lying in the fact that they refused to take up employment. Consequently they are to be deported to their homes and the five dollars constitutes "pocket expenses."

"Our Little Bit Society" sent two cases of War work to-day to Messrs. Sheehan, Tomes & Co. to be forwarded to Miss E. A. Rutherford, Assistant Matron, Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, London. The cases contained 192 suits of flannel pajamas, 25 sleeveless sweaters, 36 mufflers, 200 ear and eye bandages, 50 pairs of cloth slippers, 3 white woollen caps, 750 roller bandages, 58 flannel vests, 32 mops and 115 milk covers.

MURDER OF POLICE SERGEANT GLENDENNING.

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

Reports of the hasty murder of Crown Police Sergeant Glendenning, in charge of the Tai O station, in Lantau Island, reached Hongkong yesterday evening shortly after 6 o'clock.

It appears that an Indian constable B13, stationed at Tai O was charged at the Magistrate before Mr. Wolfe on Tuesday with the theft of a gold chain, a silver watch and \$14 in cash from members of the force stationed at Tai O. On being released on bail he returned to Tai O ostensibly to obtain his belongings. We learn from authoritative sources that on his arrival he went into the charge room, in which Sergeant Glendenning was seated at his desk, and shot him with a service revolver. This was witnessed by the constables of the Police launch, who were on duty at the time. He then went into the boat house, adjoining the Police compound, and attempted to shoot two other boatmen, who took refuge under their bed, but the shots missed.

Then he went upstairs and took Mrs. Glendenning into the charge room and pointed to her what he had done. Terrified by the sight, the rushed upstairs, and the constable locked up the house, then went back to the boat house and poured kerosene oil on top of the bed under which the two boatmen had been lying, and set fire to it.

What followed immediately after is not accurately known, but as far as can be gathered the Indian constable wanted to shoot at anybody who came along. Fortunately no one was injured. The smoke and flames coming from the boat house, attracted the attention of the Police launch in charge of Sergeant Perkins, and as it came alongside the Indian, it is supposed, went to his own room, got on his bed, pulled down the mosquito curtains, and shot himself.

At this time Mrs. Glendenning and her young child, who were in the upper floor of the Police building, were in danger of being burnt and had to be rescued from the veranda.

The body of the deceased officer was brought to Hongkong last night, Mrs. Glendenning and her child accompanying it from Tai O. The funeral takes place this evening, the cortege passing the Monument at 3.30.

This crime following upon the other outrage on police officers of the Colony, which have occurred this year, has created a deep impression in the Colony.

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-MORROW'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Medically fit—
D. M. Ross.
R. E. Sedgwick.
M. A. Murray.
W. Ross.
G. E. Towns.
G. B. Dunnett.
E. Wilken.
J. H. Ramsay.
H. R. Northey.
P. S. Cassidy.
A. Morse.
J. A. Ridgway.
R. T. Barton.
T. W. Doyle.

The following men of military age from this bank have been rejected as unfit for service:—W. R. P. Thurnfield, A. C. Leith, T. G. F. Fleming, T. M. Leitch, A. Balaan.

4.00 p.m.—Tatoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

Medically fit—
E. J. Beck.
W. C. Jackson.
J. C. Cabbins.
J. McFarlane.
J. Muirhead.
A. Nicol.
H. C. Resker.
W. P. Smith.
J. Sloan.
C. Young.

The following men of military age from this Company have been rejected as unfit for service:—R. Dunley, C. P. Sullivan, M. O'Brien and T. Bateman.

4.30 p.m.—Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.

Medically fit—
T. Ramsay.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—A. C. S. Pike and D. A. Goodwin.

4.30 p.m.—Messrs. Lister Bros., Ltd.

Medically fit—
L. D. MacNicol.

No men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service.

5.00 p.m.—A. G. Graham (late of Kowloon Dock) medically fit.

THE APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

MR. N. I. BREWER.

The Appeal Tribunal held its second sitting this morning in the Council Chamber at 9.30. The case before the Tribunal was that of Mr. N. I. Brewer, proprietor of Messrs. Brewer & Co., bookellers, stationers &c.

His Excellency, the Governor, addressing Mr. Brewer, said: In your case the Tribunal has decided that you shall not be exempt. It has granted you temporary exemption for three months to make arrangements. You now wish to appeal against that decision and the Appeal Tribunal would like to know whether you have any fresh reasons not produced before the Tribunal that you wish to urge before it.

Mr. Brewer said: I have one or two fresh reasons which I would like to put forward more clearly, in my opinion, than in the papers before you.

Mr. Brewer read the following statement:—In maintaining Mr. N. I. Brewer to be entitled to total exemption it is necessary to show: (1) That the existence of Messrs. Brewer & Co. is expedient in the essential interests of the Colony; (2) That Mr. N. I. Brewer is indispensable to the effective running of Messrs. Brewer & Co. The issue raised in the first point has already been conceded by the Tribunal in the nearly identical case of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, in which firm, although the manager was exempt for reasons of age, an assistant, Mr. Mead, was also granted total exemption. Under these circumstances, shall I pass this point without only a brief summarization of the reasons in support thereof, although I should be pleased to amplify same if it be your opinion that their present state is inconclusive. Our firm was established in 1883. Books are a necessary part of civilized life not merely for amusement, but for education and knowledge of topical events. The supply of stationery and paper stocks generally are an increasingly necessary factor of business life. English literature and periodicals exercise a considerable influence on Chinese public opinion. The exemption of Mr. Mead of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, effectively expresses "the Tribunal's concurrence with the above." In considering a firm from the standpoint of an "essential interest" no consideration of profit applies; the supply of a legitimate demand being the salient point. But in considering the indispensability of a manager, the question of profit must be entertained, as no man or group of men would agree indefinitely to maintain a business at a losing proposition. The Tribunal's attitude with regard to Mr. Brewer's indispensability was, that since the business had been carried on from June 1913 to January 1918 without a European manager, such a state of affairs might again obtain; to this I would point out that during this period the firm was at a loss. Can it be maintained that business men who have proved themselves unable to make a profit for their own account would prove more successful on behalf of another? It was the probable degradation of the business founded by my father (quite as much as any pecuniary consideration) which persuaded me to throw up my position in Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and hazard all I possessed in an endeavour to

restore Brewer and Co. to its former position. Since the business has been in my hands, a satisfactory profit has been made each month, but though ultimate success is now a certainty (subject to the business remaining in my care) yet it will be necessary for the manager to subordinate his personal interests to those of the firm for some time to come, to be content to live on a pittance that the firm may benefit. This is what I have done, and am doing, but this I can ask no one else to do for me. Moreover there is the personal equation:—The fact that the original founder was my father, that after years of mismanagement had turned a big firm into a small one, after the firm which once paid its owners \$8,000 per annum had been sold for \$8,000 after the endeavours of the purchasers had but resulted in a further loss, that the son should then step in to repair the damage others had wrought; this is not only a pretty piece of sentiment, but also a serious business factor.

In conclusion, the personal equation renewed the firm's credit with our London agents (Mr. Henry Brewer) who had already threatened to cease shipments for the old firm; it established a friendly relation with Messrs. Brewer & Co. of Shanghai; and the courtesy of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in increasing the firm's London credit, must be partially ascribed to the same, since such increase was refused my predecessors. To summarize, I maintain the continued existence of Messrs. Brewer & Co. to be expedient in the essential interests of the Colony for reasons already given: I maintain that to run Messrs. Brewer & Co. without European management is a financial impossibility; to replace Mr. Brewer by a suitable European at an adequate salary would be placing a burden on the business greater than it can (at this juncture) bear; and that no possible substitution would provide the personal interest and self-subsistence, which alone can and undoubtedly will raise Messrs. Brewer & Co. from the position (as in January last) of a potential bankrupt to the degree of importance formerly possessed.

His Excellency said:—The Council has considered your case very carefully and it has decided to uphold the decision of the Tribunal. Under the Ordinances, as you are no doubt aware from the public statement of the Chairman of the Tribunal, you are entitled at the expiration of your three months' exemption, to go back to the Tribunal and ask for further exemption. If they refuse, you can appeal again to this Council.

Mr. Brewer: A ticket-of-leave exemption is no use to a business man. I cannot enter into contracts; I will kill my business and—You have heard His Excellency's Council?

Mr. Brewer: Yes, sir.

This terminated the proceedings.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWO COURTS SIT.

The July Criminal Sessions were opened this morning Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, presiding in the first Court and Mr. Justice Gompertz in the second Court.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.]

RETURNED BANISHEE.

Lo, Him was charged with disobedience of an order of banishment. The accused pleaded guilty.

The Attorney General said the accused had rather a long record. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in September, 1905, for larceny and was deported for five years. He returned in May 1910 he received six months' hard labour for returning from banishment and was again deported. In February 1913, he was again found in the Colony and got one month for larceny. In March, 1916, he had again returned and got three months' hard labour for larceny and was deported for ten years. He returned the same year, in September, and was sentenced to fourteen months' hard labour for larceny, and for returning from banishment. He was deported for life.

Asked if he had anything to say in answer to the charges, he said:—

His Lordship:—You have made up your mind that you will return to this Colony, and the police, apparently, have made up their minds that you shall not. I am at a loss to know what to do with you. You have returned four times notwithstanding that on the last occasion you were banished for life. I think the only course open to me is to give you a long term of imprisonment so as to ensure that you will not return to the Colony for some time. You are evidently regarded as a most undesirable character. The sentence of the Court is that you go to prison with hard labour for four years.

KIDNAPPING FOUR CHILDREN.

Two women named Au Kung and Lai Lim were charged with kidnapping on four counts.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General appeared for the prosecution and Mr. E. E. Bellis appeared for the first accused.

The juryman were Messrs. E. E. Bellis, W. E. Hoagwood, W. J. Pringle, T. G. F. Fleming, A. Mackenzie, J. MacLachlan and W. Gens.

The Attorney General, outlining the case, explained the legal meaning of the charges and the penalties to which the accused were liable on each count. In the present case an important part of the evidence was given by a man who admitted stealing the child and bringing it down to Hongkong from Canton. It was not fair to depend upon the evidence of an accomplice unless there was strong corroboration. In the present case they had that corroboration. They had the evidence of a woman who was present and saw the child taken to another woman. Also the second prisoner admitted having brought the child down to Hongkong, but that did not mean that she admitted the offence she was charged with, but it was corroboration. One of the witnesses who would be called is the father of the little girl who was stolen. He is a rickshaw coolie in Canton and lived there with his wife and little daughter. He last saw his little girl on the morning of May 11 when he left home to go to work. When he came back at five o'clock in the evening, she had gone. He reported the matter to the police and made continuous search for his daughter for about two weeks, when he discovered a man whom he knew had taken the girl out on the day she disappeared. He had this man arrested and the latter offered to come down to Hongkong and try and trace the child. The mother would tell the jury that she was not clear whether the man asked permission to take the child out but she was certain he did take her out ostensibly to give her some tea. On the 5th May two men and the second prisoner went up to Canton from Hongkong with the intention of kidnapping the child and at Canton the matter was discussed. The accomplice and the second prisoner brought the child down to Hongkong by train and left her at a certain house where she remained for about ten days. The first prisoner took the child out with a view to selling it and a woman was eventually got to adopt the child. After three visits to this woman a price was agreed upon and the child was left and the first prisoner took the money.

The father of the stolen child then gave evidence as to losing the child.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRAGEDY AT TAI O.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir,—Fire and murder, fires, robberies, typhoons, and now murder, arson and suicide! How many more such disasters are necessary to arouse the Government of Hongkong, Executive and Legislative, Official and Unofficial, to a sense of their neglect of the Islands and Islanders, to which the glorious protection of the British Empire extended some 20 years ago!

During that period the Police Stations at Tai O, Tung Cheung, Cheung Chau and Lamma have been crying in vain for electrical communication with Headquarters and each other.

Had it not been for the fortuitous arrival of the Police Launch at Tai O, in time to save the lives of the family of the Sergeant whose deplorable murder has shocked the Colony, a triple tragedy would have occurred.

It is to be hoped that the new District Officer (South) will display a little more interest in his District than his poetical and laissez-faire predecessors. His persuasive eloquence combined with the magnetic influence of the D. S. P. (Risebould) surely be sufficient to persuade a Carnarvon Governor, Canny Treasurer, Dilatory Director and Bureaucratic C.S.P. of the value of that rare and the numbered Police Officer, and of the crying need of the distressed Islands.

The plea of expense is unavailing with an overbearing Treasury.

Yours truly,

WIRELESS.

A TRAFFIC QUESTION.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to encroach on your valuable space, to draw attention to a nuisance which occurs every evening on the roadway immediately opposite the North Point Hotel.

The roadway is often crowded with loiterers, who do not enter the premises, but use the roadway as a promenade, at the same time causing an obstruction which endangers themselves and motorists.

On the sound of an approaching tramcar, there is a rush and a scramble to get in the cars, thus blocking up the roadway, and preventing exit from the cars. I know of a case of two ladies who by mistake got into a car that stops at this spot, and in trying to make an exit, were so hemmed in that they had no other alternative but to return on the same car. I have seen as many as three trams and a number of motor cars congested there, and it is a wonder that no serious accidents had occurred.

Unfortunately one occurred last night, but without serious consequences, with the exception that the writer was grossly insulted, a circumstance that might have led to serious trouble.

The Authorities concerned should endeavour to remedy this, or insist on the owners of the Hotel maintaining a couple of Indians as watchmen, in order to keep the crowd from rushing as soon as the sound of a tram approaches.

Should this catch the eye of the European who, with upraised clenched fist, challenged and addressed me in a style befitting only one brought up as a gutter urchin, I would like him to know that I was unable to reply to his challenging fist and vulgarity at that moment, by reason of the fact that I was giving succour to the injured who were foremost in my thoughts. Being free now, I am prepared to accept his challenge at any time and place.

Thanking you for having allowed me this valuable space, and enclosing my card with my business and residential address, which you are at liberty to furnish the European concerned should he require it.

Yours,

"MOTORIST."

Hongkong, July 18th, 1918.

THE MARRIAGE OF CAPTAIN L. HUSSEY.

The following account extracted from a Working paper, will interest Captain Hussey's wide circle of friends in the Far East:

The marriage of Captain L. F. G. McConnel Hussey and Miss Mary Huxley was solemnized at St. Andrew's Church on Wednesday, the ceremony being performed by the Vicar (Rev. E. K. Boyd), assisted by the Uncle of the Bride, the Rev. C. Merriock Wood (Vicar of St. Stephen's, Shepherd's Bush). The Bride and Bridegroom represent two families who have long had their residence in Worthing. Captain Hussey has had a long and interesting career, for he has served in the Mercantile Marine since 1880 both in sail and steam. For the past 23 years he has been in the service of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Hongkong, and for many years has been in command of various vessels of the Company's fleet, the last being the "Tung Shing," from July, 1910, to November, 1914. Capt. Hussey has several presentation flags from Chinese Firms for whom he has been working in connection with the China Coast Trade.

He was at school in the Town at the late Worthing House School, prior to leaving for sea, as a cadet, and was also in the choir at St. Andrew's where the wedding took place.

Many valuable and most precious were received and a large number of friends of both were present at the Church.

The Bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. "Buckley" Dixon, Esq., and Capt. Slater acted as best man, the "happy" pair leaving for London and Tunbridge Wells.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

THE ENEMY'S FINAL AIM.

London, July 16.
 Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the afternoon of the 15th, says:—
 The enemy, east of Rheims is opening in Champagne and Flanders, the most desolate region of Central France. It is impossible for him to achieve a decisive victory here. It is now clear that this is the main attack. It may be a diversion intended to draw our resources from Flanders to prepare the way for a German attack in that region. The sea of Paris must be the enemy's final aim; consequently he will probably throw his whole strength into the attack between Chateau Thierry and Rheims with a view to enlarging his base between the Aisne and the Marne for an advance on Paris.

IS IT THE MAIN ATTACK?

London, July 16.
 Military critics agree that it would be premature to describe this as the German main attack, although the size of the offensive in which it is estimated, sixty divisions are engaged suggests that it is, the main attack. It is known that the Germans have prepared attacks at many other points, notably on the Aisne front.

BRITISH SO FAR NOT ENGAGED.

London, July 16.
 The Daily News is informed that the British so far have not been engaged in the battle.

AN AUTHORITATIVE ACCOUNT.

THIRTY GERMAN DIVISIONS ENGAGED.

London, July 16.
 Reuter is authoritatively informed that up to 8 o'clock last night the situation on the French front had very little changed. The attacks were continued yesterday by the armies of General von Below and General von Boehn, the two left armies of the Crown Prince's group. East of Rheims, until 7 o'clock last evening heavy enemy attacks were made along the whole front, especially at Soisson, in which Tancs assisted. There was also an attack at Prunay in which the Germans captured a small wood south-east of the village. All attacks in this region, except these two, were repulsed with very heavy loss.
 The French line of resistance is everywhere intact.

West of Rheims the heaviest attacks were launched in the Marne Valley and south of Dormans. The enemy threw six bridges over the Marne between Dormans and Reuilly along a four-mile front. At no point west of Rheims has the enemy penetrated the French positions more than four miles. The Americans recaptured Soisy and Crezant.

So far the evidence shows that the enemy intended to make a really big effort. Out of over thirty German Divisions so far engaged a large proportion came from Prince Rupprecht's army.

Regarding the improbability that the Germans will undertake another offensive while the present offensive is proceeding, the idea that this is a diversion can be definitely put aside. The situation is distinctly good. The French are quite satisfied and say they have the situation well in hand. The enemy's progress on the first day has been nothing like that of the March or May offensives. Evidently the present offensive will not run the same course as the others, though it cannot yet be said that it is definitely held up. The only news this morning is that fighting is still progressing.

INTERMINGLING OF FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS CEASED.

London, July 16.
 The Times states that the intermingling of French and British troops has ceased. It says that the British troops on the Marne have gone north, and the French units, which have been at Ypres, have rejoined the main French forces.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 16.
 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The New Zealanders made a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hebutens, taking over 90 prisoners and 12 machine-guns.

We slightly improved our line in the Villers Bretonneux sector after sharp fighting and also took a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Lison.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY IN ALBANIA.

London, July 16.
 A French Eastern communication states:—

Continuing our pursuit in Albania, we passed Grams and reached the outskirts of Gekent Crja where we are in contact with an Austrian fortified position. Our left established touch with the Italians who captured Cafabaza heights.

AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.

PREPARED TO DISCUSS EVERYTHING, EXCEPT —

Amsterdam, July 16.
 Count Burián, in the course of a report on Austro-Hungarian foreign policy, declared: "The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, the Trentino, Trieste, the German Colonies, etc., appear insurmountable. We are prepared to discuss everything except the cession of our own territory."

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Hague, July 16.
 Speaking at the final meeting of the War Prisoners Conference, after the agreement had been reached, Lord Newton pointed out that though the agreement had been most difficult to reach it was still more difficult to carry out its provisions, owing to the peculiar circumstances, the chief of which was the difficulty of transport, as the Germans held by Great Britain are scattered throughout the globe. He hoped, however, that the provisions would be liberally interpreted by both parties, both remembering that any difficulties arising will rest on the prisoners themselves.

AMERICAN AEROPLANES TO EUROPE BY AIR.

London, July 16.
 New York newspapers ascribe to Major-General Brucker, now on a mission to the United States relating to the co-ordinating of Anglo-American aviation efforts, the statement that the British and American Governments may undertake Trans-Atlantic flights this year, with a view to testing the practicability of sending American aeroplanes to Europe by air.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIP BLOWN UP.

OVER 500 KILLED.

Paris, July 16.
 A message from Tokyo states that the Japanese battleship *Kikuchi* blew up on the 12th inst. in Tokuyama Bay and sank. It is estimated that over 500 were killed.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

THE SHOWER OF GIFTS.

London, July 16.
 The project of offering the Queen a shower of gifts for the wounded in celebration of their Majesties' silver wedding has been a most amazing success.

Princess Beatrice yesterday at St. James' Palace presented the Queen with 575,761 gifts in kind besides 40,268.

The Queen expressed her astonishment at the magnificent total from so many parts of the world. There was an astonishing display in Queen Anne's drawing room including the most varied offerings from the Dominions. Many cases are still unpacked; others are en route, so that the figures are incomplete.

BY-ELECTION.

London, July 17.
 In the East Fife by-election the polling was as follows:—
 Mr. Catto (Coalition) 1,153;
 Captain Spencer (Vigilante) 570;
 Mr. Balmer (Independent) 100.

INDIAN REFORMS.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S CONVICTIONS.

KING-EMPEROR'S QUARREL IS OUR QUARREL.

London, July 18.

The Maharaja of Patiala, in the course of a statement to the Times on the Indian Reform Report, testified to the thoroughness and care with which the Hon. Mr. Edwin Montagu (Secretary of State for India) and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, conducted the inquiry in India. He says: "The Report is a fitting sequel to the most important inquiry conducted in India in recent years." He is glad to see in the chapter dealing with Indian States a reference to their war efforts. "We feel that the King-Emperor's quarrel is our quarrel, and as far as the Princes are concerned, the war has linked us closer if possible than ever to the Throne and person of the King-Emperor." He has no doubt that he is expressing the opinion of his brother Princes in welcoming wholeheartedly the proposals, embodied in questions, where British India and the Indian States are jointly concerned, that the views of the Princes should be presented to the Government by an authoritative body speaking on their behalf.

He continues: "We look forward to taking our place in the organic development of the British Empire, and, if we have to do this satisfactorily, provision must exist for taking our views into account as regards the relations between India as a whole and Foreign States, also as regards such questions as Defence, Currency and Customs." He was unable to speak on behalf of British India as regards the recommendations for the development of Provincial Self-Government or the suggested changes in the Government of India, but he would draw the attention of his countrymen to the statements of Sir S. P. Sinha, made on July 8th. He was confident that Sir S. P. Sinha's judgment would receive most careful consideration in India. The Ruling Princes realised how closely the fortunes of their States were interwoven with those of British India, and they welcomed such developments, which were designed to associate the people of British India more directly with the responsibilities of Administration, as they realised that such changes would tend to promote unity in India and prosperity and contentment in the Empire.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

OPENS IN RHEIMS REGION.

London, July 15.
 The Germans started two offensives on the French front early this morning, the first on a front of 30 miles between Chateau Thierry and Brigny, three or four miles south-west of Rheims, and the second east of Rheims between Prunay and Malsen-des-Champagne on a front of 25 miles.

South-west of Rheims the Germans penetrated 5,000 yards into the French lines at Chateau Thierry and have taken Chezy, on the Marne, also Bouquigny, 3,000 yards behind the original French front. The Germans have also taken the villages of Fricourt and Chanois.

The Germans are held up east of Rheims in the French battle positions, but south of Rheims the enemy substantially advanced and crossed the Marne at a number of places. Apparently the enemy's object is the capture of Rheims by attacking each side of it and the capture of the hills in order to protect the German right flank in a further advance southwards.

Reuter's Correspondent at Paris, describing the launching of the German attack, says it was accompanied by a diversion on the Oise front, which the artillery completely broke down. An attempted German attack in the direction of La Fertemacq encountered such a formidable barrage that they were unable to leave their lines.

The Intramurcan reliably understands that the attack occurred on a date in a region where it was expected. Affairs were favourably viewed at mid-day.

REPORT FROM THE AMERICAN FRONT.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The Germans powerfully attacked this morning the American positions east of Chateau Thierry, especially Vaux village, the Americans disputing every inch of ground. After some hours the Americans counter-attacked and drove the enemy in the Vaux region, and advanced their own lines several hundred metres beyond those previously held.

ments of various towns and areas. The weather was at first clear and sunny. Since it has become cloudy, with threatening rain. Fighting continues, especially east of Dormans, where the Americans are engaged.

THE NEW BATTLE-FRONT.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The new battle-front is naturally bisected by the town of Rheims and Montagne-de-Rheims, a great wooded massif six or seven hundred feet high, eight miles south of the town. The Germans do not intend to attack Montagne-de-Rheims frontally. Therefore they have disposed their line in two wings, each to advance independently, with Rheims as the pivot. Chateau Thierry may be taken as the extreme western limit of the attack for the present. From Chateau Thierry the river is the dividing line as far as Vermeuil, whence the line runs north-eastward in the direction of Rheims, crossing the broad belt of hills separating the Marne valley from the plain of Rheims. From Vermeuil to the point west of Rheims, marking the eastern limit of the Marne sector of the attack, is about twelve miles. An advance of the same distance in this sector would give the enemy possession of Epernay.

The German guns opened at midnight on the whole front from Chateau Thierry to Mont-de-Massiges. The French Command was not caught napping, our artillery having provoked explosions in the enemy's hidden munition dumps often enough to afford a clue to the preparations. The enemy's purpose was so correctly anticipated that on the night of July 14 our artillery counter-preparation began at eleven o'clock, one hour before the German batteries began their bombardment.

The news received at mid-day was reassuring and, on the whole, favourable. The German infantry attacked between three and four o'clock in the morning on the whole line except round Rheims. The attack comprises two main sectors, one from Chateau Thierry to Vermeuil and thence north-eastward to west of Rheims, and the other from Fort Le Moutet east of Rheims to Mont-de-Massiges. In this eastern sector the enemy made no progress this morning. On the contrary, his attack has been shattered. The main weight of the onslaught was against the sector between Chateau Thierry and Rheims. There was the fiercest fighting all the morning along the Marne valley, the enemy employing Tanks in strong force.

FRENCH HIGH COMMAND PLEASED.

London, July 16.
 Reuter last night learnt that the French High Command is very pleased with the situation. "Additional particulars to those given by the correspondent at French Headquarters show that at noon the offensive on the Prunay-Massiges sector was held very where except near Prunay, while the enemy is occupied at Prunay, which is half a mile behind the line of attack. West of Rheims, between Colomeres and Rosoy, the enemy progressed on a twenty mile front on an average of two or three miles, with a maximum depth of three-and-a-half at Balval and Cambely.

The enemy adopted no new methods. He advanced under cover of a mist and relied on the usual infiltration tactics, sending columns along the small valleys. The enemy is not using anything like one Division to a mile, as in the previous attacks. The French have already launched local counter-attacks.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

London, July 16.

In the House of Commons at 11:28 last evening, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Prime Minister had received telephonic communication from Headquarters in which General Foch reported himself well satisfied with the result of the day's fighting. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law read a special communiqué received at eleven o'clock in which it was stated that an American counter-attack south of the Marne resulted in the capture of a thousand prisoners. (Loud cheers.) East of Rheims the enemy was very heavily repulsed, suffered severe losses and received a complete check.

ENEMY COMMUNIQUE.

London, July 16.

A wireless German official message states:—
 The enemy attacked on July 14 south-westward of Ypres and penetrated our fighting zone on a limited breadth. The German evening official message says:—
 To the south-west and east of Rheims we penetrated parts of the French positions.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 16.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
 We again advanced our line this morning in the neighbourhood of Villers Bretonneux, and drove off an enemy party which attacked one of our posts. The total number of prisoners taken in the operation on July 14 at Ridge Wood was 228.

Yesterday we heavily bombed sidings at Roulers, dumps at Warnton and Bopame, and the bridges docks; also dredging parties at Zebrugge. We brought down nine aeroplanes and three balloons. Five of our aeroplanes are missing.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

NEW ATTACK REPULSED.

London, July 16.
 An Italian official message reports:—
 The Italians and French carried out raids on Asiago Plateau.
 We repulsed a new attack at Corone.

THE OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA.

ITALIAN DESTROYERS ASSIST.

Rome, July 16.

In connection with the Albanian operations, Italian destroyers successfully bombarded the coastal zone in the neighbourhood of Cape Samana, destroying defensive works and dispersing the garrison, which suffered heavy casualties during the retreat.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, July 15.

An official message from Palestine states:—

Enemy attacks developed on July 13 and 14 against positions covering the passages of the Jordan and on Abotellal ridges, northward of Jericho. Indian cavalry dispersed the enemy eastward of the Jordan, landing a number and taking prisoners and machine-guns.

The enemy penetrated positions about Abotellal, but the Australians and New Zealanders, counter-attacking, entirely restored the position, taking 400 prisoners.

The total number of prisoners is 510, of whom 350 are Germans.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

PRUSSIAN TOWN BOMBED.

The Hague, July 15.

The newspaper *Les Nouvelles* learns that the Allied air raid on Gladbach on the night of July 12-13, resulted in the incineration of the railway station and widespread destruction of lines and crossings. The traffic to Holland was demonstrably much disorganised.

TUG AT ZEEBRUGGE SUNK.

British aviators at Zeebrugge sank a tug endeavouring to remove one of the sunken British cruisers.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR CONFERENCE.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

London, July 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law confirmed that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference at The Hague had reached an agreement, subject to ratification by the British and German Governments.

NEITHER SIDE GAINS ADVANTAGE.

London, July 16.

The Daily Telegraph Correspondent at Rotterdam states that Lord Newton, interviewed, considered the prisoners' agreement satisfactory. Neither side had gained any advantage. The negotiations were most difficult owing to the importance attached by the Germans to their prisoners in the Colonies and sometimes a breakdown threatened. The difficulties were overcome only at the last moment.

The Correspondent adds that the agreement comprises the interned in Holland and Switzerland.

THE MILITARY SERVICE AGE.

YOUTHS UNDER NINETEEN MUST GO.

London, July 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Pery Harris (Coalition Member for Harborough), suggested that in view of the arrival of such large reinforcements from America, British youths should not be sent to France until they are nineteen years of age. He asked what is the age at which Americans were called up and whether the French 1920 class was yet in the trenches.

Mr. Macpherson said he regretted that circumstances at present did not admit of the adoption of the suggestion and declined to undertake that youths under nineteen years of age would not be sent to the front line. He understood no Frenchmen of the 1920 class had yet been put into the trenches. The minimum age of American recruits was twenty-one.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

BELGIUM TO BE HELD AS A PLEDGE.

Amsterdam, July 16.

An additional telegram regarding Count Hertling's references to Belgium shows that the Chancellor said that the invasion and occupation of Belgium were necessities forced on Germany. Belgium would be held as a pledge in order to obtain peace conditions preventing her becoming the jumping-off ground for the enemy, not only militarily but economically. Germany must prevent herself being strangled economically after the war. The Chancellor insistently proceeded to attempt to influence Belgian opinion in favour of Germany.

HAITI JOINS THE ALLIES.

Port au Prince, July 15.

The State Council has unanimously declared war against Germany.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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FARE ONE WAY G.\$25.00, APPROXIMATELY H.K. \$33.00 ONLY

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This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea voyage to Manila and return, requiring only a fortnight's time, at an extraordinarily low rate.

Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

New Steamer, Huge Cabins, American Officers, Comfort, Safety.

For further information regarding this service apply to:

O. H. RITTER, Agent

Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Telephone 1854.

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Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

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Arrangements for Special Occasions

Do away with the Difficult Part of Office Work BY ENLISTING THE

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AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it? The best Roofing is

"MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! Tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF! CHEAP! CLEAN! LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

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Agents, **BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.** HONGKONG.

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CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

108 OREAM PARLOUR.

HOT and COLD DRINKS.

DEALERS IN Gumballs and Orange Blossom American Chocolates. Assorted Fancy Cakes.

Old Post Office Building, Queen's Road & Feller Street.

HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME.

17th, 18th & 19th July—

showing Paramount Photo-play 8 parts.

SILKS & SATINS

Including—Paramount Gazette and Comics

Saturday, 20th July—

continue 5th & 6th Episodes

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS:

LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

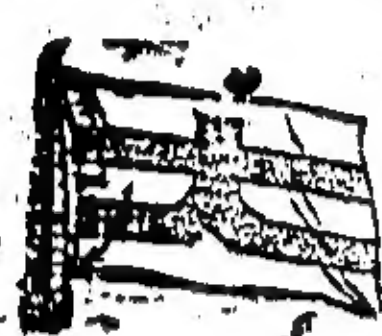
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KORE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU".....Sunday, 21st July at Noon.

"JOSHIN MARU".....Monday, 22nd July at 9 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU. Joint Service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines. Next departures from HONGKONG:

To SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers Tons Sails

GROENUS.....10,000.....28th July.

ORANJE.....8,000.....28th August.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For further particulars apply to: JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N., Agents.

Telephone 1574-1575-1578.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI.....SUWING.....July 19, at 9 a.m.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.....KUEICHOW.....July 19, at Noon.

SHANGHAI.....SUWING.....July 21, at Noon.

SHANGHAI.....SUWING.....July 23, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....WINGSANG.....FRIDAY, July 19, Daylight.

MANILA.....YUENSANG.....FRIDAY, July 19, at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG.....TAISANG.....SATURDAY, July 20, at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI.....TAISANG.....TUESDAY, July 23, Daylight.

MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....FRIDAY, July 26, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaishang" and "Yuen", calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

A cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Uchigoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

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HONGKONG Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

KAIHONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....FRIDAY, 19th July at 1 p.m.

HAIKIAN.....Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....WEDNESDAY, 24th July at 1 p.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry)....."CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th....."CHINA" August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent. Prince's Buildings, 100 Horse Street. Tel. 1934.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

KORU MARU.....20,000.....13th August.

SIBERIA MARU.....20,000.....29th August.

TENYO MARU.....22,000.....6th September.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000.....

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

ANYO MARU.....18,600.....Sept. 8th.

NIPPON MARU.....11,000.....Nov. 8th.

KIYO MARU.....17,300.....

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to—T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD. General Agents.

Or to REISS & Co., Captors.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA, VIA PERSIANGULF, CONTINENT, TAIL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mail will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

A Safe and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to—P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1911.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KWAISANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by steam and by rail are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 16, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "SANTHA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' expense and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 17, 1913.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong \$18.00 to all Coast Ports.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM BLAIR, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALAN, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, London, E.C.

SINGAPORE:—BROOK & Co., 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from	Due Marseilles	Due London
Colombo	18th July	Colombo	25th July	1st Aug.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
Colombo	18th July

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transit)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENEAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
FACILITATED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Leave PORT SAID about	Due LONDON about
Colombo	18th July	19th July	20th July	1st Aug.

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expect 1 of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Kawachi Maru, 12,500 tons MON, 22nd July, 11 a.m.	
	*Inaba Maru, 12,600 tons SAT, 17th Aug., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Aki Maru, 12,600 tons SAT, 20th July, 11 a.m.	
	*Tango Maru, 13,500 tons SAT, 17th Aug., 11 a.m.	

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon
*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

FOR DATES OF SAILING
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S
OFFICE.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE
VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

*Katori Maru, FRIDAY, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru, WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at 11 a.m.
*Omitting Manila Eastbound

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 292 & 293

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, May 27.

THE PURCHASE OF LEWIS.

It is understood that the price paid by Lord Leverhulme for the Island of Lewis was £148,000, which is at least £47,000 less than what was paid to the Mackenzie of Lewis by Sir James Matheson in 1843. Sir James Matheson spent very considerable sums in improving Lewis. The Castle and policies alone cost him at least £50,000. It is believed that he lost over £40,000 in trying to utilise the great masses in Lewis in the manufacture of paraffin and wax for candles, though his enterprise would have succeeded but for the discovery of shale.

DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. Professor Cooper, Glasgow, suggests the restoration of the ruins of Dunkeld Cathedral by the people of Perthshire as a county war memorial. It only requires a roof and a floor and glass in the windows. He quotes Dunkeld Cathedral as an example to be followed; but most people consider Dunkeld a horrible example of what can be done by a restorer when he gets a free hand with a ruined building.

THE SMUGGLERS OF OLD.

The discovery of a bottle of brandy on the foreshore at Alton, a bottle that had evidently been there for many a long year, recalls similar finds made on the East Coast. When smuggling was rampant, keys and cases of brandy used to be hidden in quiet spots and buried in the sand until required. We once saw a keg lifted out of the sand in the Biddon district; but unfortunately it had lain too long, the lid had rotted, and the liquor destroyed with sea water. The smuggled stuff in this district came from Holland and the illicit trade was quite common, especially during the herring season. In the "huck and" of the year few fishingboats came home without a keg of "stiff" for the New Year festivities. And not uncommonly the keg would be branched long before the "daff days" came on. We remember hearing the story of a fisherman who disappeared for a couple of days; his friends arranged to drag the harbour for his body; and then he was discovered lying dead drunk in a cellar beside a branched keg of strong brandy.

A DEVOTIONAL COMEDY.

Now that the "one o'clock" thing in Edinburgh has been stopped so that invalid soldiers suffering from shell shock may not be startled, an annual May-time comedy that used to amuse Philistine pressmen will be raised, at least for the duration of the war. The General Assemblies are frequently engaged in prayer at one o'clock. When the gun is fired from the Half-Moon Battery of the Castle, only a few hundred yards away, they cannot help hearing it, and through force of long habit the "fathers and brethren" are seen opening their eyes, furtively pulling out their watches, verifying the time, then shutting their eyes and returning their watches to their pockets, their thoughts once more taking up the broken thread of the prayer.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CASUALTIES.

Lieut. W. C. Robertson, South Africans (missing), was educated at Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Brasenose College, Cambridge. When at Watson's he played wing three-quarters for three seasons, won the athletic championship of the school in 1904-5, and established a college record of 53.4-5 sec. for the quarter mile. At Brasenose he ran for Oxford against Cambridge in the quarter-mile in 1912-13. He is the son of Mr. R. C. Robertson, formerly

of Auchtertool, now of Warwick Academy, Bermuda.

Sec. Lieut. John Traquair Strang, R.F.A., aged 20 (killed), was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James D. Strang, Shanghai, and a grandson of Mr. J. T. Strang, formerly Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, Glasgow. He received his education in Shanghai and in Allan Glen's School, Glasgow, and before joining the Army in August 1914 he was an apprentice engineer with G. & J. Work, Cathcart.

Major R. M. Christie, Labour Corps (died of wounds), was well known as an Association footballer, being prominent in his school and University days, and later as a member of Queen's Park F.C. He played for Scotland against England in 1889-90, when he was only 18 years of age, was again capped against England in the following season, and was also a member of the team against Wales.

GARIBOLDI'S TRAGIC ROMANCE.

WHY HE ABANDONED HIS BEAUTIFUL BRIDE.

HER DEATH AT 80.

A tragic romance in the life of Garibaldi is recalled by the death of his erstwhile wife, Marchioness Giuseppina Raimondi, which took place on April 29 in her villa at Briga, Lake Corno. The Liberator of Italy first met her as a beautiful girl of 18, when in June 1850 he was encamped with his Alpine troops at Bobarolo, near Varese. Her father, a veteran patriot, had transferred his residence from Milan to the comparative security of the Italian lake district, to escape the vexation of the Austrian secret police, and his daughter's bold, adventurous spirit led her to place her services as Garibaldi's mistress for the carrying of confidential dispatches, revolutionary literature, and firearms across the Austrian lines in a double-bottomed four-in-hand, which she herself used to drive. Garibaldi fell madly in love with the heroine, and shortly afterwards, while staying at the Margutta, came at Fias, sought and obtained Giuseppina's hand in marriage.

Bride abandoned.

The civil ceremony had been performed, and an arrangement for the bestowal of a senator rank upon the father already had been negotiated when, on the return from the wedding function, Garibaldi found a young cavalry officer named (name waiting an interview with him, who revealed the fact that a liaison had for some time existed between himself and the bride.

Garibaldi thereupon packed his baggage and abandoned both wife and spouse the same evening. The enraged father confined the girl to his palace at Como, where she seized the first opportunity of escaping to rejoin her officer-lover at Friberg.

After some months' wanderings in Switzerland, Garibaldi descended to fight for the freedom of Poland, where he met his death. The marchioness thereupon consented to return to the paternal hearth, and lead a solitary life on her father's estates. Finally, on January 19, 1880, the aged general had the joy of obtaining the annulment of the hapless union, and was further enabled to legalise the status of his son Mauro and daughter Clelia, and thus fulfil what he described as "the last duty of my life."

Soon after the wife with whom he had never cohabited married a boary Garibaldian cavalier, Ludovico Mancini, whom she has outlived to the ripe age of 80.

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